FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1836. [NO. 970.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Sale of Negroes.

THE Subscriber, under and by virtue of a Decree made at the late Cumberland County Court, in the case of Mrs. C. E. Fuller and others, upon petition filed to have certain Slaves sold for the purpose of an equal division, appointing him for that purpose to sell said Slaves, hereby gives notice, that he will sell under the said Decree the following Slaves, to wit: JESSE, MACLIN, LUCY and CASWELL, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 9th day of January next, on a credit of six months. Bonds and approved securities will be required.

JOHN M. DOBBIN, *Commissioner.*
December 21, 1835. 69 2w.

Scuppernong Wine.

4 Barrels of superior quality, 3 years old, which will be sold in quantities of 10 gallons each, to suit families, or by the barrel, at a moderate rate to close consignment.

S. W. MURLEY
December 29, 1835. 69 3w

Private Boarding School

For Young Ladies, at Kelvin, near Pittsborough.

THIS Institution, long known as *Mrs. Edward Jones's School*, will hereafter be conducted under the joint superintendence and instruction of *Miss Charlotte C. Jones*, and Mr. *W. H. Hardin*.—The next session will commence on the first Monday in February next, and continue until the middle of July, including a short vacation, when the second session of the year 1836, will commence, which will terminate on the 12th December. A competent Assistant will be employed, if necessary. It is incontemplation to enlarge the accommodations for the School, and before the beginning of the next session, it is expected that every school-room convenience for each Young Lady will have been provided

As it is determined to preserve the private character of the School, the Pupils will board in the families of the Teachers; exceptions to this rule will only be made to meet peculiar circumstances and the special wishes of friends and relations.

TERMS —Board, (including every necessary,) Tuition, Stationary, and the use of School Books, $75 per session.

Music and Drawing will form separate charges.

Books and Stationary will be furnished to the day scholars who reside in the Village and vicinity, and those who may board in other families, at moderate prices.

W H HARDIN
Near Pittsborough, Dec. 20, 1835. 69*tf.*

Rail Road Notice.

BOOKS for Subscription to the Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, are opened at the Branch of the Bank of the State in Fayetteville, under the direction of the undersigned, and will continue open for 60 days from the third Monday in December inst.

JOHN HUSKE,
J W WRIGHT, } *Commissioners.*
O P STARK,
December 26, 1835.

For Sale or Rent.

THE Subscriber being desirous to retire to the country on account of ill health, offers for sale the following property:—

The House and Lot whereon he lives, formerly the property of Wm. Waddill, Jr.

A House and Lot near Mr. S. Mims and **W. Locke,** a desirable residence for a small family.

A Lot, Warehouse and Out Houses near the Flour Warehouse; the Warehouse substantially underpinned for storing Salt, Molasses, or other heavy articles

A vacant Lot nearly opposite the residence of Wm B Wright.

A Lot on Hay Mount, back of Constant Johnson, on the corner opposite, containing one acre.

The Plantation formerly Mrs. Barge's, which has undergone considerable repair within the past year in fencing, &c.

A particular description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase can, by calling on the Subscriber, be shown the premises.

The terms of sale will be liberal. If not sold previous to the 1st February, it will then be offered at Auction, or rented to the highest bidder, together with Household and Kitchen Furniture

A. BAILEY.
December 28, 1835. 69 4w

Notice.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his customers in the State of North Carolina, whose accounts with him either open or closed by note, remained unpaid on the first of December instant, that his books and papers have been so much injured by the late fire, as to render it necessary for him to solicit from those doing business with him, a statement at as early a day as possible of their respective accounts. He further asks the favour of his friends, where more than one are trading in the same place, to transmit their statement to him under one cover by mail. He desires to avail himself of this occasion to return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during the period he has been engaged in business; and to assure his customers and friends that his means are ample and his arrangements completed for continuing his business as usual.

He is now opening a full assortment of

China, Glass & Earthenware.

At No 83, WATER STREET, two doors below his old Stand.

R C. WETMORE,
No. 83, *Water Street, near Old Slip*
New York, Dec. 24, 1835. 69 7w.

N. B. Attorneys holding claims for collection are requested to communicate the particulars of the business in their charge as soon as possible.

R. C. W.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. Hugh McLane, at Fayetteville, on the 19th of September last, a negro man named DAVE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender built, speaks rather slow; walks a very little lame. He is doubtless lurking in the neighbourhood of Beaver Creek, near the line of Cumberland and Moore Counties where he was raised, and where his wife and family reside. The Subscriber having purchased him, will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery at the Jail in Fayetteville.

WILLIAM McLEOD.
Cumberland County, Dec. 29, 1835. 69*tf.*

Ready Made Clothing.

G. & L. Hurlbutt

HAVE just received, by the Steamer John Walker, a splendid assortment of

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash
December 21, 1835. 68 6w

P. S. Among the assortment are twelve splendid Goat's hair Camlet BOSTON WRAPPERS

Pianos at Cost and Charges.

THE Subscriber will sell at cost and charges, if applied for within ten days, two handsome new PIANOS, made by Dubois & Bacon, New York. If not sold within ten days, they will be re-shipped to the owner.

E. J. HALE.
December 24, 1835.

$25 REWARD.

THE above Reward will be paid to any person for the apprehension of my negro man AARON, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him Aaron is about 38 years old, light complected, about 5 feet 6 inches high; his front teeth are very white and sound. He has a slight defect in one of his hips, which may be perceived from his walking. He has on, probably, a blue coat and snuff-colored homespun pantaloons, with a wide brimmed fur or felt hat He ran away the 25th of October last, has a wife at John Hadley's in Chatham, about 15 miles North-west of Pittsborough. He formerly belonged to Peter Perry, of said county, and is well acquainted on the Cape Fear River, as far down as Fayetteville, having worked on the river as a boat hand I think it likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have procured a free pass, or a pass from some person permitting him to hire himself to any one who will employ him Aaron may attempt to reach Wilmington, and make his escape on board of some vessel

WOODSON LEA.
Pittsborough, Dec 7. 68*tf*

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

And respectfully invite their friends and former customers to call and examine their Stock, as it is by far the largest we have ever offered in the market, and are determined to sell at the lowest Cash prices at wholesale or retail.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.
Fayetteville, October 3d, 1835. 57 tf.

P. S. Some superior James River Chewing TOBACCO. J. & C.

H. ERAMBERT,

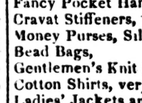
MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and friends that he has just received from New York, where he selected them personally, a handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

In his line, which he will sell at a small advance on New York cost for CASH only, or to such customers as pay on demand. As he expects to leave these capes for the West next Fall, he is determined to do a *CASH BUSINESS,* or keep his Goods on his shelves; finding it better to cry over them than after them. I hope that those who are indebted to me will take this as a hint, and come forward and pay up old scores, or they will have cost to pay, for I am determined to collect my debts and do a Cash Business. All those that think proper to employ me on these terms, shall have my best services to accommodate them;—all goods purchased of me shall have preference. He invites his customers to call and examine his Stock, as he warrants them to be English Goods, and inferior to none in the market. His Stock consists as follows:—

Blue and black CLOTH,
Brown, adelaide and invisible green do.,
Drab and double milled grey mixt for Overcoats,
Royal ribbed Cassimeres, latest style,
Checked Cassimere for Pantaloons,
Buckskin Cassimere,
Plain Cassimere of different colors,
A handsome assortment Winter Vestings,
Light fancy Vesting, *for Parties,*
Buff Cassimere, for ditto,
Fancy Velvet Vesting,
Plain Velvet and Satin ditto,
A handsome assortment of Fancy Articles,
Stocks of all kinds,
Linen Collars and Bosoms, plain and ruffled,
Gentlemen's Riding Belts, a useful article in riding,
Buckskin Gloves,
Gum Elastic Suspenders and Garters,
Fancy Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Cravat Stiffeners,
Money Purses, Silk and Buckskin,
Bead Bags,
Gentlemen's Knit Shirts and Drawers. Cotton do,
Cotton Shirts, very fine, ready made,
Ladies' Jackets and Drawers,
India Rubber Aprons, large and small,
And a handsome assortment of *READY MADE CLOTHING,* and will warrant them as well made as any in the State; and a number of articles not mentioned, which he will sell at a small profit for Cash.



N. B. Four good Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately. None but sober, good workmen need apply,—for such the best prices in town will be given.

H. ERAMBERT.
October 26, 1835. 60 3m

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.
July 27, 1835. 47tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery,

HATS & SHOES, fine & common,

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M & Malaga } WINES,

Do Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W. I and N. O. do,
London and Poiladelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.
April 28th, 1835 34tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls Sperm ditto.

For sale by
HALL & JOHNSON.
October 28, 1834. 8tf.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of BOOKS, embracing a very large number, of every description. They are far too numerous to be mentioned in detail

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Irving's Legends of the Conquest of Spain; The Linwoods; Magpie Castle; Tales of a Physician; Port Admiral; Francesca Carrara; Will Watch; Legends of a Log Cabin; Old Mauds; Nights at Mess; Beauties of Irving; Nuts to Crack; Gaul's Phrenology; Reed and Matheson's Visit to the American Churches; Wayland's Philosophy; Supplement to 6 months in a Convent; Crocket's Song Book; Orator's Own Book; Irving's Life of Columbus; Evans's Millwright's Guide; Cobbett's Advice to Young Men; Parley's Every Day Book; Missouri Harmony, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.
November 19.

New Music.

A great variety of new Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c. for the Piano, just received by

E. J HALE.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,

GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,

OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

BUTTER.

3,000 Lbs. first quality Mountain **BUTTER,** put up by William Hale, Esq. and for sale by E. B. DRAKE.
October 12, 1835. 58tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
July 21, 1835. 46tf.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.
Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED.
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,

FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Cheat and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.
Brick Row, Hay Mount.
Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835 54*tf.*

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. His work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LEWIS KIDD.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 39tf

TOBACCO.

20 BOXES TOBACCO, (Fitzgerald Brand, Pittsylvania, Va.) a good article. For sale by A. KIMBALL.
Sept 8, 1835. 53tf.

MONTAGUE'S BALM,

AN INDIAN REMEDY FOR TOOTHACH.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American public. Arrangements have been made to supply Agents in all the principal Cities and Towns of the United States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harassing of all Aches (Toothach.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief. It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent and not unpleasant, and the large number of persons in various sections of the country that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods.

All applications for Agencies or orders for the Balm, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to the subscriber, or to Holderby & McPheeters, Petersburg, Virginia.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

EDWARD J. HALE has been appointed Agent at Fayetteville, of whom the Balm may be procured.

Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD *PIANO,* for six months, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at this office.
December 24. 68 3t.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, at the late term of Cumberland County Court, duly qualified and received Letters of Administration on the Estate of Robert J. Halliday, deceased. He hereby notifies all the creditors of the said Robert to present their respective claims, accounts, and demands, to him, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to his intestate are also required to make payment to him forthwith.

JOHN W. SANDFORD,
Administrator of Rob't. J Halliday, dec'd
December 16, 1835. 68 3w

SPLENDID ANNUALS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

THE Oriental Annual, The English Annual, Friendship's Offering, The Christian Keepsake, all London works; and The Magnolia, The Token, the Religious Souvenir, The Gift, The Pearl, The Juvenile Keepsake, together with a variety of Children's Books for Christmas and New Year's Presents—just received.

ALSO—Crockett's Life of Van Buren; American Almanac for 1836; Memoirs of Hannah More; Robinson's Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible; Burder's Village Sermons; the Life of Washington in Latin; Thermometers, &c. &c.

December 15. E J. HALE.

CLOVER, HERD'S GRASS and TIMOTHY SEED, For sale by C. P. MALLETT.
Sept. 29, 1835. 56-tf.

Vicksburg, (*Miss.*) *Dec.* 3.

More executions of the Murrel Banditti.

The notorious John, *alias* Jonathan Tipton, has at length paid the forfeit of his life to his villainy. He was one of the most audacious rascals of the Murrel gang as a negro stealer and for the passing of counterfeit money.—Sometime in March last, the Editor of this paper, with another individual, rescued from him, on board a Steamboat, a negro man, whom he had stolen from a widow lady near Donaldsonville, in Louisiana. Tipton made his escape. We are informed, by a gentleman from Little Rock, that he was shot, at that place, a few days since, by a gambler. Tipton's brother was severely wounded, but was suffered to make his escape. Crenshaw and Hunter, both mentioned in the Murrel pamphlet, and known to be of the same gang, about a week since, met their fate in Wilkinson county, of this State—one shot, and the other hung. We state the facts without comment; the prediction made in this paper, only two weeks since, in relation to these out-laws, is already being verified.—*Reg.*

The New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin,* of the 12th instant, says:—

A gentleman who left San Felipe on the 25th ult., and arrived here yesterday, reports that the army of Cos had not then surrendered.—The Garrison of San Antonia were reduced to the necessity of eating their mules—that the inhabitants were daily abandoning their towns to avoid starvation; and that two hundred of the Mexican troops had deserted to, and joined the army of Texas.

We some time since published an extract from the Message of Governor Gayle to the Legislature of Alabama, in which the Governor announced that he had made a requisition upon the Governor of New York, for the person of the editor of the Emancipator. The Albany Argus states the requisition has been formally made upon Governor Marcy, and that "he has promptly replied, *declining* to comply with it," and "in a manner," says the Argus, "that we doubt not, when the correspondence shall be made public, will be found entirely satisfactory."

We observed that Mr. Clay's seat in the Senate was vacant yesterday. We learn with real sorrow that his absence was caused by the afflicting news of the death of his only remaining daughter, Mrs. Erwin; a lady whose distinguished virtues endeared her to all who knew her, but most of all to her fond and affectionate father. It will be poor consolation to him, and yet it is something, that in this city the sympathy with him in his affliction is universal, among the many strangers now here as among residents.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Arrest.—D. N. Babcock, the absconding Cashier of the Clinton Branch of the New Orleans Bank, was arrested near this city on Monday night. When taken before the magistrate, we learn that Babcock at once admitted himself to be the absconding cashier of the Clinton Bank, and acknowledged having made way with or abstracted about 30,000 dollars of its funds. Of this sum from seven to eight thousand dollars were found upon him when apprehended.

Another Member of Congress dead.—The Savannah Georgian says that Colonel James C. Terrell, elected last year a member of Congress from that State, (but declined serving,) died at Cornesville, on the night of the 1st inst. His disease was consumption.

Love Powder.—A certain William Mott, of Akron, Ohio, has handbilled his wife, stating that some villian has seduced her from his "bed and board" by the ageney (as he supposes) of *love powder!*

A note of hand of $57, in favor of the Ocean Insurance Company was blown during the fire in New York from a store in South street, to a garden at Flatbush, Long Island, five miles,

MOUNT VERNON, (Ohio,) Dec 19.

We regret to state that, on Friday morning at 2 o'clock, a fire broke out at Gambier, in Bishop McIlvaine's house, in its progress consumed the furniture of the house, principally deposited in four rooms, which are those burnt, and which contained a large stock of valuable apparatus, &c., also destroyed. The Bishop's children were sleeping in the attic. By the time their father reached it, which was his first care, the smoke filled the apartment, and had nearly suffocated one of them, who was with difficulty restored.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

The London packet ship Westminster, Captain Moore, arrived yesterday, having sailed from Portsmouth on the 12th ultimo.

On the 9th positive intelligence was published in London, from Paris, of the demand made by Mr. Barton on the French Ministers. The subject is one of so much importance, that we have extracted from the London papers every item of intelligence we find in relation to it. Mr. Barton will, no doubt, arrive here in the packet of the 16th, and we state it as equally certain, that on his arrival M. Pageot will quit our shores.

We have devoted all the space we had to spare to these extracts. There is in fact nothing else of any interest. Admiral de Rigny, one of the members of the last cabinet of Louis Phillippe, and his most devoted adherent, died at Paris early in November. The Duke of Orleans is in Algiers, and it appears will take a prominent part in the military expedition against the Arabs.

The accounts from Spain are still contradictory. To us it appears very plain, however, that the strength put forth by Don Carlos, coupled with the doubts entertained of the success of M. Mendizabal's levy *en masse,* causes great uneasiness to the Government of Louis Phillippe.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF NOVEMBER 9.

PARIS, Saturday Afternoon.

In consequence of fresh instructions received from Washington, Mr. Barton, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, transmitted to the Duke de Broglie a formal application for his passports. The motive assigned for this measure in his official note, is simply the non-execution of the treaty negotiated in Paris in the year 1831, and afterwards duly ratified, for the payment of 25,000,000 francs by the French to the American Government, as an indemnity for the spoliations committed on American commerce under the Berlin and Milan decrees. In spite of the serious shape which this question has now assumed, the French authorities seem still to treat it with their accustomed levity. They will not believe, or at least affect to discredit, the possibility of a rupture between two friendly Powers, so long and so intimately allied as are France and the United States, arising out of a paltry question of money. No direct application has yet been made, either in Paris, or Washington, for the explanation or apology required by the amendment of General Valaze on the law of last session, and it is very certain that no individual connected with the American Government has ever entertained the remotest idea of volunteering the concession required.

On the present occasion it is not doubted that M. Pageot, the Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, who was left there by M Serurier, with the rank of Charge d'Affaires, will be instructed by his Government to follow Mr Barton's example, if he has not already been sent out of the country by the President's orders. A non intercourse act on the part of America, followed by reprisals on the part of France, is considered still more inevitable. The French Government flatter themselves that the people of the United States will suffer nearly as much as France under this system of *quasi*-hostility, and that, moreover, they will be much less patient under their want of French wines and French silks, and of a market for their cotton and tobacco, than the people of France will be under corresponding disadvantages. At all events, it is inferred that the state of non-intercourse may continue without any rupture until after Mr. Van Buren's instalment in the Presidency when it is thought that there will no longer be any serious obstacle to an amicable accommodation of the only point of difference which will then remain between the two countries

The *Constitutionnel* (*Paris*) does not consider the step taken by Mr. BARTON as indicative of an approaching rupture. It observes that the Consul for the United States is to remain at Paris to keep up, as heretofore, the commercial relations with France. It seems, in fact, that little or no uneasiness prevails in any part of France about a risk of a war with the United States; and this probably is because there exists a strong impression that no means will be left untried to avoid a rupture, and that some mode of adjustment will be devised which may prove equally satisfactory on both sides.

The fact of Mr. BARTON, the United States Charge d'Affaires at Paris, having demanded his passports of the French Government is mentioned in all the papers, save the ministerial organs. The *Temps* states that Mr. BARTON made his application, in a peremptory style, on Friday, alleging the non-execution of treaties on the part of France. The passports were delivered on Saturday, and the Charge d'Affaires was to quit Paris on Monday. The *Temps,* nevertheless, expresses its confidence that it will end in an amicable adjustment.

LONDON, Nov. 10, Monday Evening.—Consols fell one half per cent. soon after the commencement of business this morning, and the cause assigned was the rupture between France and the United States, which it was conceived must follow the demand for his passports made by the American Charge d'Affairs in Paris. There appeared little reason in this, except to the parties engaged in the sales of stock, particularly as the French funds, which are more likely to be influenced by such an event, have scarcely declined at all. The consequence was, that purchasers of stock, at the depression, were readily found, though there was not much disposition generally to engage in large stock transactions, and the markets soon recovered. Well informed persons do not, in fact, either in Paris or in London, entertain any apprehensions of an actual rupture, so as to lead to hostilities between France and America, and they consider the interest of Great Britain in the question to be, at all events, very small indeed.—*Times.*

NEW YORK, January 30.

The Poland, from Havre, is just in. We are indebted to the Editors of the Gazette for papers from Paris of 22d ult. *Mr. Barton* is not in the Poland, but is said to have engaged his passage in the ship of 1st December.

The Paris papers are full of speculations upon an alleged secret treaty between Russia and the United States, by which, in contingencies that might happen, the numerous ships of war of Russia would be manned by Americans!

Mr. Barton received his passports on Tuesday, 10th November, and made immediate preparations for leaving Paris.—The French Chambers are to be convened on the 20th December.

The Emperor Nicholas had made a speech at Warsaw to the prostrate Poles—which is spoken of with general execration by all the Paris and London Journals. It is characterized as the effusion of a brutal and bloody barbarian. In the course of it he spoke of the French, as a nation of "rebels and traitors," and that, too, in the presence of the French Consul. The London Times sees in this outbreak, and in the unexplained and inexplicable visit of Ferdinand to Vienna, *evidence of insanity*—which is in his blood.

From the Havre Journal.

The opinion of the merchants of Havre, as to the actual position of affairs between this country and the U. States, is too important not to be put under the eyes of our readers in and out of France. A single fact will enable us to convey with mathematical precision the opinion of our Exchange.

Several merchants having asked the Insurance Companies to name a premium against war with America, the Insurers named 3 *per cent.*, this premium appearing too high for the chances of war, as calculated by the merchants, very little was done at the rates named by the Insurers.

The *Temps* of 21st November, publishes this story:—"If we are well informed, a curious incident in the history of the world, is in preparation—it is the union (rapprochement) of the United States, an independent republic, with Russia, governed by Nicholas! The Russian navy, so unskilled, feels the necessity of leaning on a maritime power of the first order, and it is spoken of, as a thing certain, that a secret treaty of alliance between the governments of the United States and Russia exists, a sort of treaty of union for future contingencies. We do not quite believe this extraordinary intelligence, but it is affirmed in the best circles. We cite, however, in its support the fact, that Europe has not paid much attention to the numerous commercial treaties concluded between these two countries, respecting the trade to China and the north of Asia—treaties which paved the way for this political *rapprochement*.

England is said to have offered her mediation, through Lord Granville, her Ambassador at Paris, for the settlement of the question between France and us. The *Gazette of France* adds, "that in thanking Lord Granville for this offer of mediation, it was intimated that orders had been given for the equipment of 15 ships of the line and 18 frigates."

We see in the rumors of war *no cause of alarm*. They are all founded obviously in the apprehension, that some hostile or offensive steps had been, or would immediately be, taken by the U. States—of which there is no probability.

The rumoured alliance between Russia and the United States, shews how loose and wild are the political speculations of European journals about us.

The Message will heal all things.

PARIS, 22d Nov.—By way of precaution, in case of a possible rupture with the United States, our naval stations are about to be reinforced. Rear Admiral *Mackau*, appointed governor of Martinique in place of Admiral *Halgues*, will sail early next month. In the event of war, he will command the land and sea forces in the Antilles. Three ships of the line, and as many frigates, will be added to our squadron in these waters.—*Jour. du Commerce.*

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Nov. 10.
Very brisk sales, 3000 bags chiefly American at 7d a 11d. full prices have been obtained.
14th—No change, sales 2500 bags.
16th—Good demand and steady prices, 4000 bags sold, chiefly to the trade.
17th—3000 bags, chiefly to the trade, and very full prices were paid for good Americans.
19th—3000 bags, no change in price.

It has been observed in several of our newspapers that on the departure of Mr. Barton from Paris, "the door of communication would be closed between the two nations." The United States have at Paris a regular agent acting as Consul General, Daniel Brent, Esq. who was for a long series of years chief Clerk in our Department of State, and often served as Secretary; and who may be relied upon as a safe channel of communication.—*Nat. Gaz.*

We learn that the office of the *Bank of the United States* here was yesterday closed, the Board of Directors having met and adjourned *sine die*. Consequently no new transactions, in the ordinary course of business, can henceforth be negotiated at the Office. It will continue the collection of the remainder of its debts, with a reasonable regard for the convenience of the debtors, consistently with their ability to pay, and the circumstances which require a final close of its concerns.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Our readers will be gratified to learn that Mr. Bulwer has committed to the press a new work, entitled "Rienzi, or the Last of the Tribunes." The deep interest of the story, from the powerful pen of Mr. Bulwer, will doubtless render this a work of very extraordinary attraction.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Tuesday, December 29.

THE LAND BILL.—Mr. Clay rose, and addressed the Chair. Although (said he) I find myself borne down by the severest affliction with which Providence has ever been pleased to visit me, I have thought that my private griefs ought not longer to prevent me from attempting, ill as I feel qualified, to discharge my public duties. And I now rise, in pursuance of the notice which has been given, to ask leave to introduce a bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting land to certain States.

I feel it incumbent on me to make a brief explanation of the highly important measure which I have now the honor to propose. The bill, which I desire to introduce, provides for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands in the years 1833, 34, 35, 36, and 37, among the twenty-four States of the Union, and conforms substantially to that which passed in 1833. It is therefore of a temporary character; but if it shall be found to have salutary operation, it will be in the power of a future Congress to give it an indefinite continuance; and, if otherwise, it will expire by its own terms. In the event of War unfortunately breaking out with any foreign power, the bill is to cease, and the fund which it distributes is to be applied to the prosecution of the War.—The bill directs that ten per cent. of the nett proceeds of the public lands, sold within the limits of the seven new States, shall be first set apart for them, in addition to the five per cent. reserved by their several compacts with the United States; and that the residue of the proceeds, whether from sales made in the States or Territories, shall be divided among the twenty-four States, in proportion to their respective federal population. In this respect the bill conforms to that which was introduced in 1832. For one, I should have been willing to have allowed the new States 12½ instead of ten per cent; but as that was objected to by the President, in his Veto-Message, and has been opposed in other quarters, I thought it best to restrict the allowance to the more moderate sum.—The bill also contains large and liberal grants of land to several of the new States, to place them upon an equality with others to which the bounty of Congress has been heretofore extended, and provides that, when other new States shall be admitted into the Union, they shall receive their share of the common fund.

The nett amount of the sales of the public lands in the year 1833 was the sum of $3,967,682 55, in the year 1834 was $4,857,600 69, and in the year 1835, according to actual receipts in the three first quarters and an estimate of the fourth, is $12,222,121 15; making an aggregate for the three years of $21,047,404 39. This aggregate is what the bill proposes to distribute and pay to the twenty-four States on the first day of May, 1836, upon the principles which I have stated.—The difference between the estimate made by the Secretary of the Treasury and that which I have offered of the product of the last quarter of this year, arises from my having taken, as the probable sum, one-third of the total amount of the three first quarters, and he some other conjectural sum. Deducting from the $21,047,404 39 the fifteen per cent. to which the seven new States, according to the bill, will be first entitled, amounting to $2,612,350 18, there will remain for distribution among the twenty-four States of the Union the sum of $18,435,054 21. Of this sum the proportion of Kentucky will be $960,947 41, of Virginia the sum of $1,581,669 39, of North Carolina $988,632 42, and of Pennsylvania $2,083,233 32. The proportion of Indiana, including the fifteen per cent., will be $855,588 23, of Ohio $1,677,110 84, and of Mississippi $958,945 42. And the proportions of all the twenty-four States are indicated in a table which I hold in my hand, prepared at my instance in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and to which any Senator may have access.* The grounds on which the extra allowance is made to the new States are, first, their complaint that all lands sold by the Federal Government are five years exempted from State taxation; secondly, that it is to be applied in such manner as will augment the value of the unsold public lands within them; and lastly, their recent settlement.

It may be recollected that a bill passed both Houses of Congress in the session which terminated on the 3d March, 1833, for the distribution of the amount received from the public lands, upon the principles of that now offered. The President, in his message at the commencement of the previous session, had specially invited the attention of Congress to the subject of the public lands; had adverted to their liberation from the pledge for the payment of the public debt; and had intimated his readiness to concur in any disposal of them which might appear to Congress most conducive to the quiet, harmony, and general interest of the American people.

After such a message, the President's disapprobation of the bill could not have been anticipated. It was presented to him on the 2d of March, 1833. It was not returned as the Constitution requires, but was retained by him after the expiration of his official term, and until the next session of Congress, which had no power to act upon it. It was understood and believed that, in anticipation of the passage of the bill, the President had prepared objections to it, which he had intended to return with his negative; but he did not. If the bill had been returned, there is reason to believe that it would have passed, notwithstanding those objections. In the House, it had been carried by a majority of more than two-thirds. And, in the Senate, although there was not that majority on its passage, it was supposed that, in consequence of the passage of the Compromise Bill, some of the Senators who had voted against the Land Bill had changed their views, and would have voted for it upon its return, and others had left the Senate.

There are those who believe that the bill was unconstitutionally retained by the President, and is now the law of the land. But whether it be so or not, the General Government holds the public domain in trust for the common benefit of all the States; and it is, therefore, competent to provide by law that the trustee shall make distribution of the proceeds of the three past years, as well as future years, among those entitled to the beneficial interest. The bill makes such a provision. And it is very remarkable, that the sum which it proposes to distribute is about the gross surplus, or balance, estimated in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1836. When the returns of the last quarter of the year come in, it will probably be found that the surplus is larger than the sum which the bill distributes. But if it should not be, there will remain the seven millions held in the Bank of the United States, applicable, as far as it may be received, to the service of the ensuing year.

It would be premature now to enter into a consideration of the probable revenue of future years; but, at the proper time, I think it will not be difficult to show that, exclusive of what may be received from the public lands, it will be abundantly sufficient for all the economical purposes of Government, in a time of peace. And the bill, as I have already stated, provides for seasons of war. I wish to guard against all misconception by repeating, what I have heretofore several times said, that this bill is not founded upon any notion of a power in Congress to lay and collect taxes and distribute the amount among the several States. I think Congress possesses no such power, and has no right to exercise it until some such amendment as that proposed by the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) shall be adopted. But the bill rests on the basis of a clear and comprehensive grant of power to Congress over the Territories and property of the United States in the Constitution, and upon express stipulations in the deeds of cession.

Mr. President, I have ever regarded, with feelings of the profoundest regret, the decision which the President of the United States felt himself induced to make on the bill of 1833. If it had been his pleasure to approve it, the Heads of Departments would not now be taxing their ingenuity to find out useless objects of expenditure, or objects which may be well postponed to a more distant day. If the bill had passed, about twenty millions of dollars would have been, during the three last years, in the hands of the several States, applicable by them to the beneficial purposes of Internal Improvement, Education, or Colonization. What immense benefits might not have been diffused throughout the land by the active employment of that large sum? What new channels of commerce and communication might not have been opened? What industry stimulated, what labor rewarded? How many youthful minds might have received the blessings of education and knowledge, and been rescued from ignorance, vice, and ruin? How many descendants of Africa might have been transported from a country where they never can enjoy political or social equality, to the native land of their fathers, where no impediments exist to their attainment of the highest degree of elevation, intellectual, social, and political! Where they might have been successful instruments, in the hand of God, to spread the religion of his Son, and to lay the foundations of civil liberty!

And, Sir, when we institute a comparison between what might have been effected, and what has been in fact done, with that large amount of national treasure, our sensations of regret, on account of the fate of the bill of 1833, are still keener. Instead of its being dedicated to the beneficent uses of the whole people, and our entire country, it has been an object of scrambling amongst local corporations, and locked up in the vaults, or loaned out by the directors of a few of them, who are not under the slightest responsibility to the Government or people of the United States. Instead of liberal, enlightened, and national purposes, it has been partially applied to local, limited, and selfish uses. Applied to increase the semi-annual dividends of favorite stockholders in favorite banks! Twenty millions of the national treasure are scattered in parcels among petty corporations; and whilst they are growling over the fragments and greedy for more, the Secretaries are brooding on schemes for squandering the whole.

But, although we have lost three precious years, the Secretary of the Treasury tells us that the principal is yet safe, and much good may be still achieved with it. The General Government, by an extraordinary exercise of Executive power, no longer affords aid to any new works of internal improvement. Although it sprung from the Union, and cannot survive the Union, it no longer engages in any public improvement to perpetuate the existence of the Union. It is but justice to it to acknowledge that, with the co-operation of the public-spirited State of Maryland, it effected one national road having that tendency. But the spirit of Improvement pervades the land, in every variety of form, active, vigorous, and enterprising, wanting pecuniary aid as well as intelligent direction. The States have undertaken what the General Government is prevented from accomplishing. They are strengthening the Union by various lines of communication thrown across and through the mountains. New York has completed one great chain. Pennsylvania another, bolder in conception and far more arduous in the execution. Virginia has a similar work in progress, worthy of all her enterprise and energy. A fourth, farther South, where the parts of the Union are too loosely connected, has been projected, and it can certainly be executed with the supplies which this bill affords, and perhaps not without them.

This bill passed, and these and other similar undertakings completed, we may indulge the patriotic hope that our Union will be bound by ties and interests that render it indissoluble. As the General Government withholds all direct agency from these truly national works, and from all new objects of internal improvement, ought it not to yield to the States, what is their own, the amount received from the public lands? It would thus but execute faithfully a trust expressly created by the original deeds of cession, or resulting from the treaties of acquisition. With this ample resource, every desirable object of improvement, in every part of our extensive country, may, in due time, be accomplished. Placing this exhaustless fund in the hands of the several members of the Confederacy, their common Federal head may address them in the flowing language of the British bard, and

Bid harbors open, public ways extend,
Bid temples worthier of the God ascend.
Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood contain.
The mole projecting break the roaring main.
Back to his bounds their subject sea command,
And roll obedient rivers through the land.

The affair of the public lands was forced upon me. In the session 1831-2 a motion from a quarter politically unfriendly to me, was made to refer it to the Committee of Manufactures, of which I was a member. I strenuously opposed the reference. I remonstrated, I protested, I entreated, I implored. It was in vain that I insisted that the Committee on the Public Lands was the regular standing Committee to which the reference should be made. It was in vain that I contended that the Public Lands and Domestic Manufactures were subjects absolutely incongruous. The unnatural alliance was ordered by the vote of a majority of the Senate. I felt that a personal embarrassment was intended me. I felt that the design was to place in my hands a many-edged instrument, which I could not touch without being wounded. Nevertheless, I subdued all my repugnance, and I engaged assiduously in the task which had been so unkindly assigned me. This, or a similar bill, was the offspring of my deliberations. When reported, the report accompanying it was referred by the same majority of the Senate to the very Committee on the Public Lands to which I had unsuccessfully sought to have the subject originally assigned, for the avowed purpose of obtaining a counteracting report. But, in spite of all opposition, it passed the Senate at that session. At the next, both Houses of Congress.

I confess I feel anxious for the fate of this measure, less on account of any agency I have had in proposing it, as I hope and believe, than from a firm, sincere, and thorough conviction, that no one measure ever presented to the councils of the nation was fraught with so much unmixed good, and could exert such powerful and enduring influence in the preservation of the Union itself, and upon some of its highest interests. If I can be instrumental, in any degree, in the adoption of it, I shall enjoy, in that retirement into which I hope shortly to enter, a heart-feeling satisfaction and a lasting consolation. I shall carry there no regrets, no complaints, no reproaches on my own account. When I look back upon my humble origin, left an orphan too young to have been conscious of a father's smiles and caresses, with a widowed mother, surrounded by a numerous offspring, in the midst of pecuniary embarrassments, without a regular education, without fortune, without friends, without patrons, I have reason to be satisfied with my public career. I ought to be thankful for the high places and honors to which I have been called by the favor and partiality of my countrymen, and I am thankful and grateful. And I shall take with me the pleasing consciousness that, in whatever station I have been placed, I have earnestly and honestly labored to justify their confidence by a faithful fearless and zealous discharge of my public duties. Pardon these personal allusions. I make the motion of which notice has been given.

Leave was then granted, and the bill was introduced, read twice, referred to the Committe on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

*The following is the table referred to by Mr. Clay:

Statement showing the dividend of each State (according to its federal population) of the proceeds of the public lands, during the years 1833—4, and '5, after deducting from the amount 15 per cent, previously allowed to the seven new States.

States.	Federal population.	Share for each State.	Additional to new States
Maine,	399,437	$ 617,269	
N. Hampshire,	269,326	416,202	
Massachusetts,	610,408	943,293	
Rhode Island,	97,194	150,198	
Connecticut,	297,665	459,996	
Vermont,	280,657	433,713	
New York,	1,918,553	2,964,834	
New Jersey,	319,922	494,391	
Pennsylvania,	1,348,072	2,083,233	
Delaware,	75,432	116,568	
Maryland,	405,843	627,169	
Virginia,	1,023,503	1,581,669	
N. Carolina,	639,747	988,632	
S. Carolina,	455,025	701,495	
Georgia,	429,811	664,208	
Kentucky,	621,832	960,947	
Tennessee,	625,263	966,249	
Ohio,	935,884	1,446,266	230,844
Louisiana,	171,694	265,327	67,561
Indiana,	343,031	530,102	325,485
Illinois,	157,147	242,846	483,760
Missouri,	130,419	201,542	174,354
Mississippi,	110,358	170,541	788,403
Alabama,	262,508	405,666	541,940

[Fractions of dollars are omitted in the above.]

EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE, &c.

Mr. CALHOUN, pursuant to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce the following bills:

A bill to repeal the first and second sections of the act limiting the terms of service of certain officers therein named, &c.

A bill to regulate the Public Deposites.

Also, a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, so as to provide for a distribution of the surplus revenue.

REDUCTION OF THE REVENUE.

Mr. CALHOUN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 15th instant, relative to the duties that may be reduced or repealed, be referred to the Committee on Manufactures, with instructions to report a bill providing for the reduction or repeal of all duties which, in their opinion, may be reduced or repealed consistently with a due regard to the manufacturing interest.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 29.

Nearly the whole of this day was taken up with the presentation and reference of petitions.

Mr. Cambreleng reported several bills making partial appropriations for the support of government, &c. for the year 1836.

We learn that Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, was on Monday last nominated to be Chief Justice of the United States, and Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, to be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court.

Some days ago Powhatan Ellis, now District Judge of the United States for the District of Mississippi, was nominated to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Mexico.

Neither of these nominations has yet been acted upon.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Besides other nominations by the President of the United States, now said to be before the Senate, is that of AMOS KENDALL to be Postmaster General, and JAMES C. PICKETT to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.—*National Intelligencer.*

The following is the Committee of the House of Representatives on the Bequest of James Smithson, of London, for the purpose of founding an Institution at Washington, to be called the Smithsonian Institute:

Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts.
Mr. Thomas, of Maryland.
Mr. Garland, of Virginia.
Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island.
Mr. Speight, of North Carolina.
Mr. McKennan, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana.
Mr. Garland, of Louisiana.
Mr. Chapin, of New York.

An amusing incident happened on Tuesday morning last, in the House of Representatives, just before they convened, of which the following account is given by the Reporter for the Baltimore Chronicle: "A Quaker lady in the gallery rose and commenced an exhortation to the members to attend more to the principles of religion and morality, as a duty they owed to their God and country, being Representatives of the freest Government in the world, and concluded by requesting permission to preach in the Capitol this evening. Mr. Carr was sent up by the Speaker to cut short her delivery, but the members on the floor cried "go on, hear, hear;" but some one near her prevailed on her to sit down, when a member arose and observed that he hoped, as the lady in the gallery had concluded, the clerk would proceed to read the journal of the House."

Rumors.—The Baltimore Gazette of Saturday notices a current report in that city, of the probability of a duel between Andrew Stevenson, Esq. late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Wise, at present a member of the House from Virginia. If the cause of offence were public, we know no other than that contained in a late speech of W. wherein he spoke of Executive influence on the decision of the Deposite Question of session before the last.—But the rumor must be "confirmed" before we place any confidence in it.

There is also a rumor that Mr. Adams has become deranged. This, too, we imagine, is apochryphal. One or two of the speeches of Mr. A. made during the present session, seemed to us to show that his wits were brighter than usual.—But this to the knowing may tell against him.

Norfolk Beacon.

We are pained to learn that the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, Representative in Congress from this State, lies dangerously ill at his plantation in Lowndes County, and that great doubts are entertained of his recovery. Mr. Lewis is a bold, talented and faithful Representative, and his loss would be a public calamity. We trust however, that he will speedily recover and repair to his post, where his talents and firmness may be of avail to the country.

Mobile Morning Chronicle.

FROM THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

The truth avowed at last.—When the Whig members of Congress and the public papers of the party, attempted to expose the flagrant enormities practised through the agency of the Post Office Department; when the hundreds of thousands of dollars were squandered in barefaced prodigality upon political partizan adherents under every variety of pretence from "extra allowance" to contractors, down to forty or fifty thousand dollars, for "wax, paper and twine," when these enormities were detected, and in part exposed by the Whig members and Whig papers, one universal cry of "falsehood" was the answer of the presses of the Administration, and garbled statements crowded their columns to gull the people into the belief that the Department was very ably and very honorably conducted.

Well, their majority in the House of Representatives, as well as the President himself, it was universally understood, determined to sustain the officer in charge of the Department, and the inference of course was, that after all the inquiries and facts selected by the investigation, *the Administration was satisfied with what had been done in the Department.* As a proof of their unqualified approbation, an important foreign station was bestowed upon him, upon his resigning the charge of the Department. This proceeding was calculated and probably intended to persuade the people that all was well, the assertions of the Whig party to the contrary notwithstanding.

At length, however, we have arrived at an admission of a part of the truth upon the subject. The following is the picture which even the cautious hand of Amos Kendall, over his own signature, in his official report to Congress, draws of the condition in which he found the Department. Let the people read it and judge.

When the undersigned took charge of this Department, his attention was immediately called to the condition of its finances, but it was soon found that no satisfactory account of its debts or its means could, within any short period, be obtained from its books. It was only perceived, from current incidents and detached accounts—

That the *unsatisfied demands* of contractors from every quarter of the country, *were daily accumulating;*

That there was *a debt* of near three hundred thousand dollars *due to Banks;*

That the outstanding *acceptances* of the Treasurer exceeded three hundred and ninety thousand dollars;

That a considerable portion of the revenue of some of the large offices, for the present calendar year, had been *anticipated by drafts discounted in Banks,* which they had been instructed to pay at maturity.

That *additional allowances* had been *recently* authorized to a considerable amount;

That *to provide the means to meet the demands* on the Department at Washington, created by the system of acceptances, upwards of two thousand of the most considerable post offices had been directed to deposite their income in banks;

And that *these means proving insufficient*, the Department was subject to continual embarrassments *in devising ways and means to meet its engagements.*"

Mr. Kendall, in his Report, remarks, that the reason that Maj. Barry "had not a better fortune was that he was too good a man." We do not admit the truth of the new theory that there is a necessary connection between virtue and misfortune. We are very sure, however, that Mr. Kendall's successor will not say the same of him; for it is not difficult to perceive that the man who adopts such a creed will never be very distinguished for moral excellencies.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

"The expenditures of Adams's administration will ruin the nation." So cried the office hunters years ago, when Mr. Adams was in power—then with them, and the mass of people whom they duped, every thing was a monster—a d—l with cloven foot and horns. Adams must be dethroned or the nation will sink—a change must take place or all is lost. The national debt will sink us. Aye sink us unless some good spirit in the shape of Gen. Jackson should breathe upon the country and save it from becoming a Sodom and Gomorrah. Those and a thousand like speeches from the like people were the great means of the election of the present chief magistrate, and of the pulling down of Mr. Adams. But the past and the present have no alliance—none with the mass of the people who believe all they hear, while they see nothing for themselves, and who allow others not only to hear for them and see for them, but also to think for them and act for them. Who of *the party* will believe that the present is not an economical administration—not in doctrine merely, for they have the best pulpits filled with the best preachers in the land, but in practice? I say who of *the party* will, with the light of Heaven and open legislation before them, believe me when this Administration is charged with a greater extravagance than any that has ever preceded it. Now that your readers may see and learn for themselves, I have made the following brief extract from the Report of the National Treasury:

Superintendent and watchman of the N. E. executive building,	$1,450 00	
Contingent expenses on the same,	3,686 63	
Erection of a fence to the same,	1,600 00	
Superintendent and watchman to the S. W. executive building,	2,100 00	
Contingencies on the same,	20,466 86	
Superintendent and watchman on the N. W. executive building,	1,250 00	
Contingencies on the same,	3,204 17	
Addition upon the capitol, pedestrain statue, architecture, gardener's salary, lighting the lamps, planting trees, ornamental hydrant, draining reservoirs, and expenditures upon national burying ground,	23,932 89	
Total,	$57,390 55	

Besides the above, the following deserves special notice:

Excess of expenditures beyond the appropriation of the preceding years, [1833,]	22 913 84
Alterations upon the President's house,	6,670 00
Gardening about the President's do.	3,850 00
Completing the water works at the President's house and executive buildings,	1,052 00
Repairing foot way and making carriage way in front of the President's house,	13,744 00
Improvements on Pennsylvania Avenue,	9,233 70
Trees and planting along the avenue and public buildings,	3,000 00
Repairs on public buildings,	4,134 31
Additional furniture to the President's house,	6,000 00
Making a total of	$70,817 85
To which add as above,	57,390 55
	$128,208 40

These items of expenditure are a sufficient commentary upon themselves. The Treasury Report contains a multitude no less extravagant.—*Portland Courier.*

State of the Bank of Cape Fear on the morning of Monday, 2d November, 1835.

Dr.		
Capital Stock,		$531,200
Notes in circulation,		630,989
Deposites,		143,603
Dividends unpaid,		2,117
Due to Banks,		6,557
Profit and Loss,		25,520
		$1,339,979
Cr.		
Specie funds,		$111,233
Deposites in Foreign Banks,		307,178
Notes of other Banks on hand,		36,892
Due by Banks in North Carolina,		7,360
Real Estate,		77 115
Debt,		800,195
		$1,339 979

JOHN HILL, *Cash'r.*

State of the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, taken on Saturday, 28th November, 1835.

Dr.		
Gold and Silver,	13,259 95	
Notes of Bank U. States,	28,200 00	
		41,459 95
Fulton Bank of New York,		8,504 48
Bills of Exchange,		92,426 45
Bills Receivable,		217,086 17
Real Estate,		6,220 67
		$365,697 72
Cr.		
Capital Stock 1658 Shares—paid in,		$141,431 87
Due to Bank of Newbern,		22,546 22
Deposites,		37,219 58
Notes in circulation,		159,880 00
Profit and Loss,		4,620 05
		$365,697 72

NOTE.—In the above amount of Bills Receivable of 217,086 17, there is due from Stockholders $23,397; from Directors 3,375 — $26,772

JOHN SNEAD, *President.*

State of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, 21st November, 1835.

Dr.			
Bills and notes discounted,	1,978,954 40		
Suspended debt,	24,076 56		
	2,003,030 96		
Bills of Exchange,	328,503 45		
			$2,331 534 41
Real Estate,			27,999 45
Due from Banks.			
Bank U. S. Phila.	50,232 21		
Do. N. York,	199,818 40		
Do. Norfolk,	5,380 77		
	255,431 48		
Bank of Va., Petersburg,	50,342 90		
Planters and Mechanics, Charleston,	43,994 28		
Merchant's Bank, Baltimore,	620 00		
Bank of Metropolis, Washington,	565 97		
Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington,	417 54		
		351,171 97	
Bank Notes on hand.			
Bank U. States and Branches,	27,300 00		
Virginia Banks,	31,640 00		
South Carolina Banks,	335 00		
North Carolina Banks,	16,797 50		
		76,072 50	
Specie—Silver, &c.	293,584 98		
Gold,	8,052 81		
		301.637 79	
Vouchers, unadjusted,		3,981 48	
			$3,088,766 60
Cr.			
Capital Stock,			1,096,600 00
General Profit and Loss,			54.429 29
Treasurer, United States,			74,230 70
Post Office Department,			34 41
Public Treasurer of North Carolina,			55,852 28
Dividends unpaid,			2,322 00
Due to Banks.			
State B'k of N. Carolina,	24,493 73		
Bank C. F. Fayetteville,	42,859 78		
Ditto Hillsborough,	386 44		
Bank of Newbern,	35,618 65		
Farmer's B'k Va. Pet'rg.	38,028 95		
Do do. Norfolk,	392 38		
Off. Bank U. S. Fayetteville,	20,064 67		
Mec's. B'k, Philadelphia,	398 00		
Do. do. New York,	1,836 09		
		164,078 69	
Notes in Circulation.			
Issued at Raleigh,	836,065 40		
Do. Newbern,	202,110 00		
Do. Tarborough,	170,885 00		
Do. Fayetteville,	50,596 00		
		1,259,656 00	
Individual Deposits,		381,953 15	
Bills and Checks in Transitu,		41,630 08	
			$3,088 766 60

Of the above sum of $2,003,030 96, there is due by Stockholders not Directors, 57,934 16; Directors, 18,826 95 — 76.761 11

C. DEWEY, C[illegible].

Blank Warrants for sale here.

From the Raleigh Register.

The Supreme Court met in this City, on the 28th ult. all the Judges being in attendance.

James Allen, of Bertie, and John M. Cload, of Surry County, have been admitted to the practice of Law in the Superior Courts; and Harrison W. Covington, of Richmond County, to County Court practice. For the information of parties, we subjoin a daily record of the proceedings of the Court, and shall continue it, from week to week, during the term:

Tuesday, Dec. 29.

McGehee *v* Kyle *et al*.—Submitted by Badger for plaintiff, Devereux & Graham for Defendants.

Hicks *v.* Hicks *et al*.—On motion of Graham, *sci. fa.* ordered.

Wednesday, Dec. 30.

Shaw *v* Stewart *et al*.—Argued by Graham for defendants.

Thursday, Dec. 31.

Freeman *et al. v.* Hill *et al*.—Argued by Haywood for plaintiffs, and Badger and Devereux for defendants.

Freeman *et al. v.* Person *et al*.—Submitted by Haywood for plaintiffs, and Badger and Devereux for defendants.

Symington *v.* McLin.—Argued by Badger for plaintiff.

Friday, Jan. 1.

Askew *v* Reynolds.—Argued by Iredell for plaintiff, and Badger for defendant.

Irby *et al. v* Wilson *et al*.—On motion of Graham, remanded, with leave to plaintiff to make other parties.

Saturday, Jan. 2.

Jones *v.* Young.—Argued by Graham for plaintiff, and Nash for defendant.

Raleigh, January 5.

"Glory enough for one day."—Seldom have we had, in our capacity as public journalists, a more gratifying duty to perform than that of announcing the result of the meeting, held in this City on Saturday last, for the purpose of adopting measures to ensure a Rail Road communication with the Roanoke River. We have been familiar with public meetings in Raleigh for a great many years, but we can safely say, we have never witnessed on any former occasion so imposing a turn out.

The Intendant of the City having been called to the Chair, and Charles Manly, Esq. requested to act as Secretary, Judge Cameron addressed the meeting at considerable length, and in a most impressive and earnest manner, showing the advantages which would necessarily result from prompt and united action, and the evils which must as certainly accrue from supineness and delay. He also examined and contrasted the two routes of communication with the Roanoke, spoken of, viz: to Gaston or Wilkins' Ferry, and to Weldon, and argued in favor of the former, on the ground that it must necessarily command the transportation of the Mail and Passengers of the Union, and but little, if any doubt existed of its being carried into successful operation; while there was great uncertainty with regard to the completion of the other.

The meeting was also addressed on the same side, with much effect, by Thomas P. Devereux and George E. Badger, Esqrs. Mr. Richard Smith spoke in favor of the Weldon route, and offered a Resolution, which was rejected, proposing to open a Subscription for the Stock of each Road. On motion of Mr. Devereux, it was then resolved, (inasmuch as the Charter does not authorize the opening of regular Books of Subscription until the 18th instant,) that an *informal* Subscription list be now opened in favor of the Gaston route; which being done, in a very short time, Stock was taken to the amount of *One hundred and fifty thousand Dollars!!*

The President of the Petersburg Rail Road Company was present at the meeting and stated that he was authorised to subscribe at once, on the part of the citizens of Petersburg, a like sum of $150,000!

By the terms of the Charter, as soon as $500,000 are subscribed, the Company may commence operations; so that there is now, no longer, any conjecture or speculation as to the completion of this Road. That the work will be immediately entered upon, and speedily finished, is as certain as that effect follows cause. And when the citizens of this county, and the adjacent counties along the line of the road, hear of the noble example which our spirited little City has set, they will shake off the lethargy that has so long locked up their powers in listlessness. When they hear that individuals, whose prudence and forecast is proverbial in the land, have invested their thousands and tens of thousands in this enterprize, they too will take counsel of their interest, and "go and do likewise."

We already see in perspective our Metropolis on a level with the other Cities of the Union, in all the immunities of trade and in the means of individual and national prosperity. At present, we lay like a man of strength tied hand and foot. We exist, it is true, but our inaction and languor are like the heartlessness of death. But let this Road be finished, and what a change will be produced? Money would flow in among us from abroad, and the prompt and easy transportation through the State, would distribute this returning tide of wealth into numberless streams and rills, to quicken our energies and infuse alacrity and confidence into all our exertions.—*Register.*

Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.—We learn from the Wilmington Press of the 1st inst. that Stock to the amount of $200,000, in this Road, had been taken in that Town alone, within a few days.—This is highly creditable to the public spirited citizens of that place, and augurs well for the success of the enterprize.—*Ral. Reg.*

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

We understand that $130,000 have already been subscribed in this town to the stock of the Company. The citizens of Petersburg are deeply interested in the success of this improvement, and we feel assured that they will omit no exertion to advance its interests.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

The foreign news, of which we gave the substance yesterday, by the *Poland*, is really in our judgment, wholly insignificant in all that regards our question. We knew Mr. Barton was coming home, we knew that France, and especially French journals, might look upon that as indicative of hostile intentions on our part, and we knew, what those journals did not, the tenor of the last message. We are, therefore, here in a much better condition to judge of the probable result than the Paris press was, at the last dates; and our judgment is, as it has long been, that the message will smooth all difficulties, and this opinion is strengthened by the manifest anticipations of the French press, that the message might, and probably would, recommend reprisals or non-intercourse. The offered mediation of England too, will tend to put things right.

New York American.

We can assure our country friends that there is an abundance of goods now in town which are sold as low as before the fire; and that cotton and other produce will be bought just as readily and at as high prices as if the fire had not occurred.

Cheraw Gazette.

FROM THE CINCINNATI WHIG.

Great and Important Invention.—Our ingenious townsman Mr. Alex. McGrew, has invented a mode for obtaining and applying power for the purpose of propelling Cars upon Rail Roads, and boats upon Canals and Rivers, which we deem of the utmost importance, and which in our opinion, must sooner or later, in a great measure, supersede the use of steam.—The power is derived from *condensed air*, obtained and applied, in a manner so cheap and simple, as to render the expense a matter of little or no consequence. We have witnessed, by the politeness of Mr. McGrew, the practical operation of this invention, and are fully convinced of its entire success. Mr. McGrew has exhibited his plan and practical models to several of the most distinguished Engineers in the United States, all of whom concur in deeming the invention of the highest possible importance, and declare their belief that it will almost entirely supersede the use of steam. The inventor has taken out a patent.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American, says:—"In a former communication I showed that the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road had cost, upon an average, somewhat less than 30,000 dollars a mile, including the charge of $266,0000 paid on compromise to the Canal Company, and that, excluding this charge, the average cost a mile was about 26,000 dollars. I said, moreover, that I did not believe there was as good and substantial a road in the United States, that had cost less.

I have been seeking information on this point, and, upon the best authority, I am warranted in giving the following statement.

The Providence and Boston Rail Road has cost upwards of 30,000 dollars a mile.

The Lowell and Boston upwards of 40,000 dollars.

The Worcester and Boston upwards of 30,000 dollars.

The Camden and Amboy, with a single track, upwards of 30,000 dollars.

The Philadelphia and Columbia, with an undulating surface, several summits, and with wooden bridges, about 45,000 dollars

The French Town and New Castle, over a level district of alluvial country, free from rocks, with little or no masonry except what belongs to one small bridge, and with a single track, 30,000.

The New York and Harlaem road is supposed to have cost upwards of 60,000 dollars.

The Liverpool and Manchester upwards of 150,000 dollars.

A Free Negro Settlement in Ohio.—Some forty miles from Cincinnati, to the East, are two settlements of Free Negroes, probably near a thousand—men, women, and children, of the true ebony color, with a very little mixture of the mahogany or lighter shades. The negroes own lands occupied by them; but without the power to sell. Each family has a small farm. They are emancipated slaves, and these lands were purchased expressly for them, and parcelled out among them about fifteen years ago.

Their lands are not of the best quality of Ohio Lands, but, by good management, could be made very good,—they are particularly well adapted to grass, either meadow or pasture.

Having been formerly slaves, and compelled to work, one would suppose they ought to have industrious habits. They have had every inducement to industry and good conduct held out to them. The experiment was to test the merits of the negro race under most favorable circumstances for success.

Has this experiment succeeded? No, it has not. In all Ohio, can any white settlement be found equally wretched, equally unproductive.

Farms given to them fifteen years ago, instead of being well improved, and timber preserved for farming, have been sadly managed—small, awkward clearings, and those not in grass, but exhausted and worn out corn crops—the timber greatly destroyed—wretched log houses, with mud floors; with chimney of mud and wood—with little timber for further farming.

They are so excessively lazy and stupid, that the people of Georgetown (near by their camps) and the neighboring farmers will not employ them as work hands to any extent. They do not raise produce enough on their lands to feed their families, much less do they have a surplus for sale abroad. They pass most of their time in their little smoky cabins, too listless even to fiddle and dance.

One may ride through the 'negro camps,' as they are called, passing a dozen straggling cabins with smoke issuing out of the ends, in the middle of little clearings, without seeing a soul, either at work or at play. The fear of starvation makes them work the least possible quantity, while they are much too lazy to play.

Why do not the zealous Abolitionists go there and see the experiment in all its beauty? The slave changed into a free, but wretched savage! Why not make something of these thousand negroes?—There are not more than two or three families out of the whole who are improved by the change from slavery to freedom.

The two negro settlements are dead weight upon Brown county, as to any productive benefit from the negro lands, or from negro labor, and that space of country might as well, to this day, have remained in possession of the Indians.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1836.

On Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Magistrate of Police and Commissioners for the Town of Fayetteville for the year 1836, viz:

Dr. THOMAS N CAMERON, Magistrate of Police.
Commissioner, Ward No. 1. SAMPSON BOON.
2. JAMES BAKER.
3 JOSEPH ARET.
4. JOHN CAMPBELL.
5 JOHN SELPH.
6 JOSHUA CARMON.
7. JAMES KYLE.

Cape Fear Bank Stock.—Sales of Sixty-three shares of the *new* Stock of this Bank, on which $20 per share have been paid, were made in this place, a few days ago, at $23 per share. Last sales of the *old* Stock $112 50.

The statements of the situation of the several Banks in this State, which will be found on the preceding page, are those presented to the Legislature, and the latest furnished to that body.

The Land Question.—We hope no one of our readers will suffer Mr. Clay's remarks on presenting the Land Bill, to escape his notice. They are eloquent and impressive, and forcibly set forth the advantages which the States would derive from the consummation of this important measure. To no State could it by any possibility be of more advantage than to North Carolina. Depressed in every respect; with an empty Treasury; with too little public spirit to replenish it by the means adopted in other States; almost totally destitute of a fund for Education or Internal Improvements;—Here are the means to place us above want; to educate tens of thousands of youth who are now totally ignorant, and must remain so—means to which our State is unquestionably entitled under the compact by which she surrendered her territory for the common good. And yet the madness of party has for years prevented North Carolina from claiming her share of this treasure. In our last Legislature, as before, the Van Buren party rejected resolutions which asserted our right to it, and would have contributed to its procurement. But we rejoice in the belief that it is the last Legislature which will be under the control of that party. The new Constitution, by securing to the large counties their proper representation, will save us from any further evil of that kind.

We again refer the reader to the speech, and the statement accompanying, where it will be seen that the sum falling to the share of North Carolina in 1833-'4-'5 is $988,632.

Mr. Webster.—A long article in a late National Intelligencer, signed "Massachusetts," and probably prepared by the Delegation of that State in Congress, proclaims the firm determination of the Whigs of that State still to adhere to Mr. Webster as their candidate for the Presidency. The article is closed as follows:

"The conflict before us, nay the conflict upon us, is a contest for the preservation of the Constitution. This, at least, is the profound conviction of the people of Massachusetts. And in this contest they choose to follow those whose knowledge, habits, experience, and patriotism, fit them to be leaders in such a field.

Animated by this feeling, they have heretofore most cordially supported Mr Clay. In the same feeling, wakened to more intensity by recent occurrences, they will support Mr. Webster. Whoever may be seduced or whoever terrified, whoever may follow or whoever fly, whoever may hesitate or whoever calculate, *they* still rally to the banner of the Constitution as upborne by him, with the most entire and absolute confidence, that no consequences can result from this determined adherence to their own principles, but such as honest patriots may meet without self-reproach, and with equal confidence that the policy which others have adopted must end in disaster.

"Our course, therefore, is direct, open, frank, straight-forward, in the path before us, of principle, of consistency, of honor

MASSACHUSETTS."

The New York papers failed to arrive yesterday, as usual. Letters were received, however, which state the receipt of Liverpool accounts to the 25th Nov. Cotton had been dull for the last two days. No political news.

Washington, Jan. 1.

Both Houses of Congress yesterday adjourned over to Monday next. After which day the *business* of the session may be expected to begin.

The largest and most respectable convention ever held in Indiana, assembled on the 14th, at the seat of government in that State, and nominated Wm. H. Harrison, for the Presidency.

Dividend.—The Merchant's Bank of Cheraw has declared a dividend of five dollars for the last six months on the original capital stock; payable 7th inst.

We understand there remains a large *surplus* to the credit of the Stockholders.

No better evidence need be asked of the ability with which the Bank has been managed, than that the stock rose to 42 per cent. above cost in a little more than a year after it went into operation.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

The Buffalo Branch of the United States Bank has, it is said, not lost over $200 in its immense transactions in that region.

The Standard honors the meeting of the Van Buren members of our Legislature with the title of "Democratic Meeting," but brands the meeting of the Whigs with the opprobrious epithet of "*A Caucus.*" Surely the Editor must still believe that "our people are more easily humbugged than any on earth." Will he be pleased to show his gulls the difference betwixt twedledum and twedledee?—*Raleigh Star.*

Tennessee.—The Legislature have a Bill before them proposing to appropriate 500,000 dollars to the Nashville and New Orleans Rail Road; 300,000 dollars to the Western Rail Road Company; 1,500,000 dollars to construct a Road from the Nashville and Orleans Rail Road to the eastern extremity of the State; 750,000 dollars for a Rail Road from Charleston to Cincinnati through East Tennessee; and 300,000 dollars to the Atlantic and Mississippi Rail Road.

We are pleased with the spirit of one of the Resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina, (in another column,) which expresses the kind and grateful feelings excited in the breasts of the People of that State by the conduct of those brethren of theirs in the North who have respected and upheld what the People of the Southern States understand to be their constitutional rights. This conduct on the part of North Carolina does, in our opinion, more credit to herself even than to her Northern friends. We wish that her frank and generous reception of the liberal proceedings of her sister States were universal, or rather universally made manifest among the States of the South.

National Intelligencer.

Expunging Resolutions.—Resolutions *to expunge* have been adopted by decided majorities of both Houses of the Legislature of ILLINOIS.

The expunging resolutions have also passed the *House of Representatives* of OHIO, by a vote of 47 to 24—nearly 2 to 1. The Resolutions will unquestionably be concurred in by the *Senate of Ohio.*

There is also a Resolution before the H. of R. of Ohio, to instruct their Senators, &c. to oppose the admission of Michigan into the Union, until the boundary line of Ohio is established in accordance with her Constitution.

MARRIED,

On the 23d ult., in St. Mathew's Church, Pittsborough, by the Rev. Philip B. Wiley, the Rev'd WILLIAM M GREEN, to Miss CHARLOTTE I. FLEMING.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Dec. 31, steamer Clarendon, and tow boats Eliza, Transport and Anna Pink, with sundry Merchandize for Willkings & Belden, George McNeill, T. J. Jordan, W. S. Latta, E. B. Drake, S. W. Murley, Geo. C. McNeill, C. J. Orrell, John Haske & Son, Stark & Pearce, Curtis & Myrover, Leete & Cook, Yarbrough & Ray, T. Sandford & Co., Joseph Baker and C. T. Haigh, of this place; and for Tucker, Ogilsbee & Ship, T. B. Wright, A. Lindsey, of the interior.

Also, Jan. 4, steamer Clarendon, with Coffee, Sugar, Fruit, &c., for Curtis & Myrover, Leete & Cook, Yarborough & Ray, C. J. Orrell, and others.

DEPARTED, Jan. 1, steamer Clarendon, with boats Eliza and Commerce in tow, with Flaxseed, Cotton, Tobacco, &c., for Curtis & Myrover, Jno. Waddell, Jr., Geo. McNeill, John Munn, Thomas Sandford & Co., and Wm. S. Latta.

Also, Jan. 5, steamer Clarendon,—with Sand!—and Passengers.

SALES AT AUCTION.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

ON Saturday evening next, at early candle-light, at their Auction Store, will be sold, a general assortment of

Ready Made Clothing.

They will be open for examination during the day.

January 7

New Crop Rio Coffee.

C. J. ORRELL,

Has just received by Steamer Clarendon

50 Bags new Rio Coffee, [prime green,]
5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Boxes best bunch Raisins,
10 Casks prime Cheese,
10 Hhds. Do. New Orleans Molasses.

January 5, 1836 *Brick Row, Haymount.* 70 tf.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

WISHING to decline the business of selling Goods after the 1st of June next, I offer for sale that large and commodious store now in the occupancy of Lacoste & McKay. Attached to the store, and in one enclosure are four lots, all together measuring 300 feet on Front St. and 400 feet on Kershaw St. There are on the lot a large warehouse, smoke house, and a cotton shed 200 feet long. The property will be sold together, or the lots will be divided as it may suit purchasers. For the country business, it is well known as one of the best, and safest stands in this town. To an approved purchaser, a long credit will be given, if required.

AUGUSTUS P LACOSTE.

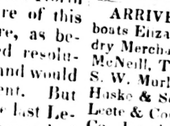
Cheraw 4th Jan 1836. 70 3t.

CHANGE OF THE HOUR OF STARTING ON THE

Portsmouth and Roanoke RAIL ROAD.

THE public are informed that Sixty Miles of this Road are completed and ready for the Transportation of Passengers and Produce.

A train of Cars will, (from and after Wednesday next, 30th December,) leave the lower end of the Road, near the Market House, daily at 7 1-2, and the Depot at 8 o'clock, A. M precisely, when the bell at the Depot will be rung to announce the departure of the train; and arrive at Margaretville, (the present termination of the road,) to dinner, whence passengers will be conveyed in four horse



Post Coaches to Halifax, N. C. arriving in time for the Southern Stages via Raleigh, &c.

Returning, the Coaches will leave Halifax daily, immediately after the arrival of the Southern Stages, and arrive at Margaretville to breakfast; leave Margaretville at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth the same day in time for the Baltimore and Washington Steam Boats. The advantages of this route are Economy and Despatch.

The fare from Portsmouth to Halifax, by Rail Road and Post Coaches, is only $5, and the whole distance (84 miles,) travelled in ONE DAY.

☞Passengers will find this the cheapest as well as the most direct and expeditious route. They can leave Halifax in the morning and may arrive at Washington or Baltimore the ensuing morning, or dine in Philadelphia the same day.

December 28, 1835. 70-9t.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, my wife Charity Hawley, has left my bed and board; this is to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, and to forbid any person from harboring her.

ESAU HAWLEY.

Cumberland County, Jan. 1, 1836. 1w.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

ON To-morrow afternoon, January 8, 1836, at ½ past 3 o'clock, will be sold at the new Stores of Mr. McArn, on account of whom it may concern, the following articles damaged on the voyage of importation, viz:

Bags of Coffee, Sattinetts, Muslins, Silks, Ribbons, 50 pieces Calico, Diapers, Circassians, &c.

ALSO,

At early candle light, at the same place, will be sold a variety of STAPLE and FANCY

Dry Goods,

In good order, viz: Cloths, Hats, extra 4-4 Paris rich Prints, Thibets, Silks and Valencia Shawls, Scarfs, Belt Ribbons, Merino Cloths, Stockings, Gloves, Shoes, &c. &c.

Terms at Sale.

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE.

ON Monday, the first day of February next, I will sell at Public Auction, the TRACT OF LAND whereon I now live, lying on the Stage Road leading from Cheraw to Salisbury, thirty five miles from Cheraw, thirteen from Wadesborough, and two and a half from the mouth of Rocky river, containing about eighty acres, on which is a commodious two story Dwelling House, Store House, Machine House, and a 49 Saw Gin and Screw, and a large double or Dutch Barn, with other necessary Buildings. Spring Grove Academy is situated about one-fourth of a mile from the premises. The above is an excellent stand for a Country Store, and has been occupied as such for the last twenty years. There is a Well of excellent water within thirty feet of the dwelling. In point of health, it is not surpassed by any situation in this section.

I will also sell at the same time, one other tract, lying on Buffaloe Creek, on both sides of the main road (as above,) about a half a mile from the above tract, containing six hundred and twenty-five acres, well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, &c. There is about sixty or seventy acres under cultivation, about one half of which is fresh. These Lands are in Anson County.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN BEARD.

Cedar Hill, Dec. 29, 1835 70 3w.

Journeymen Tailors wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ, by the 1st of March, two first rate JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, to whom liberal prices will be paid. Apply, by letter, post paid, to the Subscriber, or at the Observer Office for information.

ALEX SUTHERLAND

Bennettsville, S. C., January 6, 1836. 70tf

NOTICES.

The Rev'd James M. Brown, General Agent for the Board of Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, will preach, (Providence permitting) in the following places; viz:

1836, Monday Jan'y 18, At China Grove Church,
Tuesday 19, At Mount Pisgah;
Wednesday 20, At Tirza;
Thursday 21, At Sardis;
Friday 22, At the Bluff;
Saturday 23, At Flea Hill;
Sunday 24, At McPherson's;

The Sessions of the above named Churches are hereby requested to meet with Mr. Brown on the days above designated, one hour before the usual time for commencing public worship.

PRICES CURRENT.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY THURSDAY.

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.	4	5
Brandy, Cognac, 4th prf	gallon	1 75	2
Peach	do	40	50
Apple	do	30	35
Bacon	lb	8½	9
Beeswax	do	22	23
Bagging	yard	20	30
Bale Rope,	lb	11	12
Coffee, prime green	lb	14	14½
2d and 3d quality	do	12½	13½
Candles, Fayette Factory	do	15	
Cotton, new	100lbs	13	13 50
Corn, (new,)	bushel	50	60
Copperas	100lbs	4	
Flax	lb	15	18
Flaxseed, rough	bushel	1 25	1 40
Flour, superfine	barrel	7 50	
Fine	do	7	
Fish, Herrings	do	5 50	5 75
Mackerel, No. 3,	do	5 75	6
Mullet,	do		4 25
Feathers	lb	35	36
Gin, Holland	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	do		50
Ginger	lb	10	12
Glass, American 8x10	50 feet	2 75	3
10x12	do	3 50	
Hides, green	lb	4	
Ditto. dry	do	10	11
Iron	100lb	4	4 75
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	lb	1 50	1 75
Lime,	cask	2 50	
Lard	lb	9	10
Leather, Skirting	do	32	35
Sole	do	20	25
Bridle	side	2 50	3 00
Lead, Bar	lb	6½	7
Logwood	100lb	3	
Molasses	gallon	32	33
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb	6½	7
Wrought	do	18	20
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats	bushel	30	35
Oil, Currier's	barrel	18	20
Linseed	gallon	1 00	1 10
Pork	barrel	14	
Plaster, Paris	do	6	
Powder, Dupont's	keg	6 75	7 00
Paints, White Lead	do	3	3 25
Spanish Brown	do	2	2 50
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	3
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1 40	
W. I.	do	70	71
New England	do	45	50
Rice	100lb	3 50	4
Rags	lb	2½	4
Shot	bag	2 25	
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	10 50	11
Common	do	9 50	10
Loaf and Lump	lb	14½	17
Salt, Liverpool	bushel	65	75
Turk's Island, &c.	do	55	60
Ditto,	sack		2 75
Salts, Epsom	lb	8	
Glauber	do	5	6
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	20
German	do	14	15
Saltpetre	do	12	18
Tallow	do	9	10
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1 25	1 50
Hyson	do	75	1
Tobacco, Leaf	100lb	5 50	6
Manufactured	do	5	12
Tin, ½ x	box	11	
Wheat	bushel	90	1
Whiskey	gallon	30	32
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	375
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 60
Teneriffe	do	1 50	2
Malaga	do	50	
Wool,	lb	16	18

GARDEN SEED.

THE Subscriber is in daily expectation of a large assortment of GARDEN SEED, which will be sold at reasonable prices.

January 6, 1836. E. J. HALE.

PRIVATE SALE.

BY THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8×10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having, at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, been appointed to sell the Negroes owned in common by the distributees and next of kin of John Whaley, dec'd., in order to effect an equal distribution of the same, hereby gives notice that, pursuant to the decree of said Court, made upon the Petition of said Distributees, he will sell on a credit of six months, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 30th day of January instant, the following Slaves, viz: NANNY, a woman; DUBLIN, a boy aged 20 years; PETER, aged 17 years, and MULLY aged 5 years, (the three last named are very likely.) Bonds with approved securities will be required of the purchasers before the property is delivered.

ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr.. *Commissioner.*

Fayetteville, January 1, 1836. 70 3w

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 26th ult. a negro man who calls his name DAVE, and says that he ranaway from Elisha Rivers, in Florida, that he was subsequently taken up and confined in the Jail of Columbia, S. C. for one year, when he was sold, under the name of Fanny, for the Jail fees, and purchased by Robert Mayrant, to whom he now belongs. He is about 45 or 50 years of age, dark complexion, about 5 feet 11 inches high, has a small scar over the left eye, and a scar on the arm, occasioned by being shot. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

NEILL JOHNSON, Jailer.

Fayetteville, January 6, 1836. 74-tf.

CALENDAR FOR 1836,

BEING BISSENTILE OR LEAP YEAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEBRUARY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29					
MARCH			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
APRIL						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
JUNE				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
JULY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
AUGUST		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
SEPTEMBER					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
OCTOBER							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
NOVEMBER			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
DECEMBER					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

For 1837.

JANUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEBRUARY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MARCH				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER

THE FLOWER.

Written in the Lady's Album to whom addressed.

Sarah gave me a Flower, a beautiful Flower,
It was deck'd with the morning's first dew;
And its fragrance would argue it came from the bower,
Where Love its first sallie had knew.

It was crimson'd with blushes—just like her fair cheek,
The dew drops gave doubly a charm;
And I thought, as I gaz'd, that I heard it thus speak,
"I am shielded from every harm."

Well might it so speak, when by Sarah possess'd,
But it knew not a change was so near;
For when to her innocent bosom 'twas press'd,
One would think it might last all the year.

This beautiful Flower was given to me,
I seized it in extacys' bliss;
And thought I would all others give up for thee,
And imprinted upon it, a kiss.

I nurtur'd this Flower with delicate care,
Supplied from the fountain's best flow;
But soon I discover'd this treasure, so fair,
Was hourly losing its glow.

It is thus with the beauties and charms they possess,
The flowerets may bloom for a while;
Then perish and fade, and to earth they are press'd,
And trodden, perhaps with a smile.

Let these be a monitor, Sarah, to thee,
As the flowerets bloom but for a while;
To cherish within, that which ever will be
With the Christian, the source of a smile.

PHILO.

PRIVATE FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE Exercises of the LOCHIEL SCHOOL, situated about a mile west of Hillsborough, will be resumed on the second Monday of January. As the number of Pupils is limited, an early application is desirable. Terms for Board and Tuition, including a supply of Books and Stationary, are $75 per Session of five months.

Music and Painting, taught in the house, by experienced Instructers, form an extra charge

WM. E ANDERSON.

Hillsborough, Dec 5, 1835. 66 5w.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

The Subscribers,

HAVING formed a Copartnership, will transact business under the Firm of HOOPER & McLAURIN, next door West of Mr John McArn, where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GOODS,

Which they will sell low for *Cash*, or to punctual customers at short credit.

J. H. HOOPER,
HUGH McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Oct 27, 1835. 60tf.

Just Received on Consignment,

70 bbls No 3, MACKEREL, (new caught,)
6,000 Spanish CIGARS,
20 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for sale by

C. J ORRELL,
Foot Haymount.

September 21, 1835. 55-tf.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.,
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING
LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

CHEESE.

ON the river and expected in a few days,
50 BOXES CHEESE,
10 CASKS do.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

October 6, 1835. 57-tf.

J. GALES & SON'S ALMANAC,

FOR 1836.

Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, or sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do.,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do. Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63-tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

On Consignment.

A Highly finished Newark built close CARRIAGE, will be sold low. Apply to

C. P. MALLETT.

Nov. 16, 1835. 63-tf.

Just Received,

A FEW barrels of Calcined PLASTER PARIS, best quality, for plastering or cornicing, for sale by J. E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, October 24. 60tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of Smith & Johnson, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st inst. The business will be continued by A Johnson, at the old stand. All persons indebted to the Firm are requested to call and settle previous to the 1st. of January next, or they will find their notes and accounts placed in the hands of an officer for collection. All persons having claims against them are requested to present them for settlement.

DANIEL SMITH.
A. JOHNSON

Dec. 17, 1835. 67*tf*

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleasand Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1835

John R. Donaldson, *vs.* John R. White.—*Original Attachment.*—"No Goods or Chattels of the defendant to be found, then summoned the Firm of Willkings & Belden as Garnishees. E. W Willkings, of the Firm of Willkings & Belden, filed his Garnishment, and discharged by the Court."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John R. White, the Defendant in this case, hath removed out of this County, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six successive weeks, in the *Fayetteville Observer*, printed in the Town of Fayetteville, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's claim, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, for the amount thereof, and the amount in Garnishee's hands condemned.

Witness, *Archibald McLean, Jun'r*, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1835, and sixtieth year of American Independence.

(67 6t.) ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clk.*

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will be receiving during the present week

150 PACKAGES,

Comprising a very general assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, which have been purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, and which they offer by the piece at reduced prices. Also receiving,

20 cases Tuscan Bonnets,
100 cases Mens' black and drab Fur and Silk Hats, in whole and half cases.

Together with a great variety of other Goods, which will make their assortment unusually attractive, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally, and to which their attention is invited.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, December 3, 1835. 65-tf.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and is now opening, his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boys' Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards, Bagging and Bale Rope,
A great variety of Men's and Women's Cloaks.

ALSO, a first rate article of Champaigne Brandy, Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, best quality. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN C. LATTA.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as no further indulgence can be given Persons failing to comply with the above notice before the first of January, 1836, must expect to find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection J. C. L.

December 1. 1835. 65-tf

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer.

HAS just received a fresh and general supply from New York, of the following articles, viz:

Bunch Raisins,	Coffee & brown Sugar,
Currants,	Scotch Herrings,
Soft shell Almonds,	Jamieson's water Crackers,
Palm Nuts,	Cheese and Scotch Barley,
Filberts,	Race & ground Ginger,
Mace and Cloves,	Pepper and Alspice,
Cassia and Nutmegs,	Cream Ale, &c. &c.
Spanish Cigars,	
Loaf Sugar and Teas, assorted,	

A general assortment of TOYS, and a large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, on hand.

☞ His wholesale price for Candies by the 100 weight is 30 cents per pound.

He now tenders his thanks to his friends and customers, both in the town and surrounding country, for past favors, and hopes to share a portion of their future patronage.

Fayetteville, Nov 19, 1835. 63 4*m*.

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 *tf*

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the month of January last, a negro man named JACK, and his Wife named ESTHER. The former is a Carpenter, about 40 years old, six feet high, black, speaks quick; the woman is about 30 years old, low, and of an Indian complection, said to have Indian blood. I bought them from Col. Joyner, of Sampson, a short time before they ranaway. Jack was originally purchased from Mr. Edwards, of Greene County, to which neighborhood they may have returned, but it is more likely that they have gone to Florida, near Quincey. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get them, or $20 for any information that may lead to their recovery.

HEROLD BLACKMORE.

Duplin County, Sept. 10, 1835. 54tf

State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1835.

James H. Jarman and others, *vs* Zecheriah Davis and others. } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Elizabeth Taylor, Windal Taylor, James Taylor, Catharine Davis, James T. Davis, Nimrod W. Leary, Catharine Leary, Barney Ivey and Elsey Ivey, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for three months successively, that the said Defendants may appear at the next Term of our Court to be held on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and set for hearing *ex parte* as to them.

(True copy from the Minutes.)

Test, JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*

Cost of adv. $4. 61-3m

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED to the Brick Store, one door West of Liberty Point, on Person Street. *Auction and Commission Business* attended to as usual.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835. 53-tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Fine and superfine Broad CLOTHS, blue, black, green, claret, olive, brown, Oxford mixed and drab,
Blue, black, drab and brown Cassimeres,
Superior Vestings,
Rose and point Blankets,
Dress Hdkffs. and Shawls, a large assortment of all kinds,
Silks, Satins and Florences,
400 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks,
2500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, from the Petersburg manufactory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs, from the same manufactory,
Merino and other superior Calicoes,
French and English Merinoes,
6 4 and 4 4 Irish Linen, Lawns and Diaper,
Shell tuck and side Combs.

With many other articles, which are offered by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.

October 26, 1835. 60tf.

N. B. New Goods received by every arrival from New York.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

I want to purchase

A LONG between this and the 1st of February next, for a special purpose,

15,00 LBS. GOOD FEATHERS,
10,000 do. Bees Wax,
50,000 do White Cotton Rags.

—ALSO—

Other produce of all descriptions except Whiskey and Brandy, for all of which the highest market price will be paid.

E. B. DRAKE.
Below the U S. Bank.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1835. 51tf

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS. fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
2000 lbs. Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, "I Blake's" Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,
For sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835. 44 tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

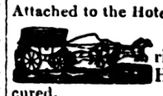
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where*.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36-tf.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings, Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs.
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,

HATS AND SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
SHELL COMBS of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Dr. Bedell's Sermons.

THE above work has just been received, and Subscribers are requested to call for their copies. A few copies also for sale.

E. J. HALE.

September 22, 1835.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 14, 1832.

The Voice of Experience

HAS Spoken! and the afflicted are once more called upon to listen to facts which cannot be controverted; for a few years past the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR has effected more cures in the cases it is recommended for than any other medicine that has ever been recommended to the public. It is confidently asserted that in 90 cases out of 100, it has had the desired effect in removing Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Bones, Joints and Muscles. A few of a great many proofs are herewith submitted. So important is it always to have it at hand, that every family would do well to keep it by them in case of need. So effectual has the Vegetable Indian Elixir proved in all those cases in which it is recommended, that the proprietor feels authorized to state, it will effect a cure in ninety cases out of a hundred, when taken according to the printed directions accompanying each Bottle. The Elixir is composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and may be taken without the least risk or injury to the constitution. It is unnecessary to say more in favor of this invaluable *Remedy;* too many in this community have already been cured by it for its virtues long to remain unknown, and it must, and will become the universal resort of the afflicted here, as it has done in other places. For the further satisfaction of those who may feel disposed to doubt the efficacy of this medicine, the following certificates are submitted. Its reputation, however, is now established in every neighborhood in South Carolina, and hundreds of our most respectable citizens can testify to its truly admirable qualities.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some time afflicted with the Rheumatism very severely, from which he could get no relief, until being advised to procure some of Dr. Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, which he accordingly did, and from which, after taking a few doses, he was entirely relieved. SAM'L PEARSE.

Columbia, April 16, 1832.

Near Rice Creek Springs, Richland District. S C., April 20, 1833.

I certify, that my son, Thomas Mitchell, Jr., aged 15 years, has been troubled for eight years last past with the Rheumatism, and for the last three years has been unable to help himself; his pain was very severe, so that he could not be moved without great agony; his limbs were paralyzed and drawn up and he presented an object hopeless to all that knew him. I resorted to several Physicians for relief for him, without effect. Having heard of Dr. Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, I procured the same for my son. On taking it he was much relieved, and by continuing it to the fourth bottle, has entirely removed the pain, his flesh is restored, and he is now enjoying good health. I would in all cases of Rheumatism, earnestly recommend it to those who are affected with this excruciating pain.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

We being neighbors and acquaintances of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, and having often seen the situation of his son, fully corroborate the above stated case, and, as we believe, has been cured by the Indian Vegetable Elixir.—Samuel Meek, David D. Hay, Briteon Spelling, Robert Thompson, B. Haigood.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some years tormented with that excruciating disease, Chronic Rheumatism, and was advised in February last to procure from Dr. Fitch some of his Indian Vegetable Elixir. Accordingly, I procured some of it, and to my great surprise and still greater relief, it entirely removed the complaint, after taking a few doses, and I have not since had a return of it. JESSE ARTHUR.

Columbia, April 21, 1831.

Who can doubt the efficacy of the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR?

This is to certify, that I the subscriber have for several years past, at stated periods, been grevi ously afflicted with rheumatism, and have at intervals been confined to my house unable to attend my ordinary avocations. I had resorted to the common remedies, without obtaining relief. Hearing of the value of Dr. Fitch's medicine, I applied to him for the same, and have, as I trust, by the efficacy of his Indian Vegetable Elixir, been perfectly cured. On one occasion I was for more than a month in such a situation, that I could not move my limbs without assistance, and by making use of one bottle was restored. At another time I was for the space of three weeks unable to leave my house, and by the use of one bottle was again relieved. I therefore recommend cordially, and with great confidence, this invaluable specific to those who are afflicted with Rheumatic complaints.

WM. BARCLAY.

Columbia, October 16, 1835.

RICHLAND DISTRICT, } *State of South Carolina.* }

Personally appeared before me William Barclay, and made oath that the above certificate is true. ROBT. BRYCE, J. P. Ex. Off.

Pendleton, Oct. 25, 1832.

Dr. A. FITCH:—*Sir*—I take this opportunity by the politeness of one of our Representatives in the Legislature to acquaint you of the almost miraculous cure effected by your Indian Vegetable Elixir on my daughter since I last saw you I purchased two bottles of the Elixir and administered them to my daughter; after having used one bottle she was greatly relieved, and the second restored her health altogether. She is in the enjoyment of better health than she has had for several years. I deem it my duty to make this communication to you with a desire that you may make whatever use you think proper of it; and I earnestly recommend the use of the Elixir to all those who are suffering in a similar manner.

ALLANSON G. SINCLAIR.

Another Fact.

EDGEFIELD, June 2d, 1832.

Mr. James Boatwright:—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for your kind attention in delivering my letter to Dr. Fitch for the five bottles of his Indian Vegetable ELIXIR. It came safe to hand, and if you are a parent, you can conceive of my joy, when I inform you that my son who has for the last six months suffered every pain from the Rheumatism which was possible for a human being to bear, has been entirely cured by that Elixir. I had mourned over him and had given him up to be a cripple for life, and all the fond expectations I had anticipated from him, appeared to be blasted forever. But now to see him walking about free from pain, and daily gaining strength, gives me more pleasure than I can express. Several of my neighbors have experienced immediate relief. In only one instance have I known it to fail, and that was a most hopeless one; still he thinks he has experienced benefit enough from it to induce him to persevere longer the use of it; as he has not yet given it a sufficiently fair trial. If this communication can be of any service to my fellow beings, I freely give my consent that you should make such use of it as you think conducive to that end

I remain ever your much obliged friend,

ANACK P. HICKMAN.

Sold by **J. J. LING,**

Druggist, Fayetteville.

August 4, 1835. [PRICE $1.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln-dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835. 38tf.